# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *No letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



**School for Young Ladies.**

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary department, | $8 00 |
| First Class, | 16 00 |
| French Language, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Music, | 25 00 |
| Use of Piano, | 3 00 |
| Contingent expenses, | 50 |

Sept. 16, 1840. 13tf

**For Sale.**

A light sorrel HORSE, large and well broke to the Harness.

—ALSO—

A Bridle, Martingales, &c. Apply to
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
September 1, 1840. 13-3w.

**To Close Assignment.**

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been sold at previous meetings,) the following Property, to wit: The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession, on Sunday, Nov. 4th, at the Plantation 4 miles South, called the Tanner place, the stock of said Cows that now use one horse. Also the Lessee's interest and title in and to the said Plantation for farming purposes aforesaid.

Terms then and there made known on the days of sale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST, Ass'ee.
September 1, 1840. 13tf

**The Subscriber**

HAS just received and offers for sale, Three Road Waggons, some of them new, and three Horse Wagons. Also, the remaining part of a two horse waggon which is the best made in the best possible manner. Also making, and can be furnished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for Iron Mountain roads. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.
September 1, 1840. 13-3w

**French Burr Mill Stones**

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVE on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, appointed Agent for the sale of the above Stones in this State, by Messrs. Agnew & Co. Manufacturers, of Baltimore, a number of those wanting the same, that they may avoid sending their orders to me at this season of the year, which is the busiest season with me, and the article to be got sooner, if it is sent in good season in the Spring.

C. J. ORRELL.
Eagle Bull Head, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

**Life of Gen. Harrison,**

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

**NEW FIRM.**

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Where they will constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

**GROCERIES,**

which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

They also give their undivided attention to a

COMMISSION AND AGENCY

Business, the receiving and forwarding Goods, and obtaining sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840. 12tf

**Notice.**

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

**A Card.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers and friends, and to inform the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit their business to a certain number of customers, that have been prompt in payment, and who shall in future pay prompt attention to their business and interests.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

**Received per Steam Boat,**

100 BBLS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
50 do. MOLASSES.

*In Store,*

100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
August 24, 1840. 12tf

**At my Auction Store,**

250 LBS. PRIME BACON, for sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
August 25, 1840. 12tf

**For Sale,**

30,000 BRICK,
200 casks LIME, a part of it just received to-day, of fine quality, and large casks Thomastown Lime,
150 bushels Hair,
20 casks Nova Scotia Calcined Plaster,
20 casks Roman Cement,
20 ditto Water Lime,

All of which I would be glad to exchange for Cash. Call at doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
August 24, 1840. 12-4w

N. B.—I have in employ six good workmen as Bricklayers and Plasterers, and would be glad to serve any who will favour me with their work. I work for prices to suit the times.

**Job Printing of all kinds**

Neatly executed at this Office.


## FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

But then it is said that General Harrison was in favor of white slavery. Our thoughts, as freemen, are directed to racks, chains, thumb-screws, whips, scorpions. Sir, there is nothing having reference to slavery that does not make my soul shudder. Harrison in favor of white slavery! Harrison, the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the man who, while yet a youth of 18, girt on his sword to defend his country—he in favor of white slavery! The man that is accused falsely with being a vile fanatical abolitionist—that is accused of even a disposition to set the black man free—*he* in favor of white slavery! Now is not that pretty logic? Is it not most beautiful logic! A Locofoco stands up here—and I like to curry down such a fellow sometimes, and it makes very little difference "on which end of him" I begin—a Locofoco stands up here and says Harrison is an abolitionist, and when you tell him it is as false as Beelzebub he says: "Oh! but he was in favor of white slavery, because the statement has never been refuted!" Now, I have examined this question thoroughly, and I know, and every man who has made this charge knows, or ought to know—otherwise he has no right to speak here as one of the Representatives of the People—that by the ordinance of Congress, by the deed of cession, white slavery or black slavery could never be introduced into that portion of our country which now forms the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin; and yet these Locofocos talk of white slavery!

Now, it is apparent that there cannot be slavery, or involuntary servitude, except FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME, in any of the States northwest of the river Ohio; and who will stand up here and say that crime shall not be punished? Have we any Jack Cades here who say that there shall be no money any more, but that every man shall eat and drink at the public expense? That a twopenny loaf shall be sold for a halfpenny, and that every half bushel measure shall hold a bushel and a half? Do not gentlemen know that there is in all civilized countries, and that there have been, from the time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, laws for the punishment of crimes—and this punishment frequently extends not only to the deprivation of liberty, but in many cases to the taking away life itself. Yes, sir, in almost every State in this Union, even for the smallest of all misdemeanors—vagrancy—our citizens may be deprived of their liberty. Vagrants, you know, by the common law, are such persons as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and who frequent customable taverns, ale-houses, and routes about—and no man wots whence they come, or whither they go. I will just turn the attention of the committee to the statutes of some of the States on this subject. By a law of South Carolina, enacted on the 28th day of March, 1787, and in full force at this day in that State, providing for the punishment of vagrants, it is declared as follows:

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, if the court shall not think fit to discharge the offender, then the clerk of the court shall, before the last day of court, *make known to the said lords, by an advertisement stuck up at the door of the court house or jail of the district or county where he or she was apprehended, that the services of the offender will be SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE on the last day of the court, for a space of time not exceeding one year*; and the person so purchasing the services of the said offender shall receive from the clerk of the court a certificate of such purchase, and, thereupon, the offender shall, during the term aforesaid, be subject to the penalties set forth and contained in the act of Assembly entitled 'An act concerning servants, and masters, and apprentices,' and the person who purchased his or her services shall be entitled to all the benefits accruing to masters by the aforesaid act.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, *in case no person shall purchase the services of the said offender, then the said offender is hereby declared liable to receive not more than thirty-nine, nor less than ten lashes on the bare back*, at the discretion of the judges of the county or circuit court, or court of sessions in Charleston, as the case may be, and adjudged to quit the county within twenty-four hours, or the district within three days. And if the said offender shall, after the time above prescribed, be found within the county or district from which he has been banished, and shall not be provided with a certificate of his good behavior from some one of the county courts, or a judge of the court of sessions, or cannot procure good security for his future good behavior, then he is hereby declared liable to the same penalties and punishments as above set forth: *Provided*, That, in all cases where it shall be deemed practicable and expedient by the county court, or judge of the court of sessions, or circuit court, to condemn the offender to hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, he shall not receive the punishment by whipping as aforesaid."

Thus, by the laws of South Carolina, these persons that waked upon the night and slept upon the day, are *actually sold out*; notice is put up, and their *services* are *sold out*; but they are not *sold as slaves*. None but a *slave* will think so; none but a *real slave* in heart and feeling would entertain such an idea. You know there is no great bug-bear in this word "*services*" but some persons are captious about it. I maintain that Mr. Van Buren is, or should be, a *servant* of the People; that every officer of the Government is a *servant* of the People for the time being. The terms master and servant, as every lawyer on this floor knows, (and there are about one hundred and seventy,) are merely relative terms. What is the word *servant*? It is a different word from "*slave*," because that implies that you have no right to your body; that it does not belong to yourselves: that your bones, muscles, and flesh, are the property of others; that you have no relations, no wife, no children. A *slave* is nothing; he belongs as absolutely to his owner, in the eye of the law, as the horse or the ass. But any man that *serves* another is a *servant*; and these lazy men, these vagrants, have advocates on this floor; these plunderers, these marauders on public and private property, have advocates even here—who regret that they should be compelled to work. Gentlemen should reserve a small share of their sympathies for the community, and should reason thus: that it is better that these vagrants should *serve* the community than that honest men should be taxed for their maintenance. But, say certain tender-hearted gentlemen, oh! an old revolutionary soldier might come to that condition and be sold out. I say it is slander; I say it is as much as asserting that an old Revolutionary soldier would steal, or pick the pockets of his neighbor—and that is a slander. They fought *to establish a Government of laws;* they did not fight to *protect men who would pick the pockets of others.*

But, sir, it behooves the friends of Martin Van Buren on this floor to carry themselves with all becoming modesty, when they desire to pour out their sympathies in the cause of Revolutionary soldiers. They should on such occasions always bear in mind the conduct of Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention, in regard to the right of suffrage. They should not allow themselves to forget that he advocated in that convention what he denominated "A WHOLESOME RESTRICTIVE PROVISION," *which would have deprived (had it been adopted) the soldier who fought under Montgomery at Quebec, and under Wayne at Stony Point of their votes.* The friends of Martin Van Buren should also remember that he has never been distinguished for his admiration and love of Revolutionary soldiers. On this subject let me narrate a true story, almost in the very language of a member of Congress from the State of New York, from whom I had it. Pending the extra session of Congress in the month of September, 1837, an old Revolutionary soldier, by the name of Johnson, then residing in the county of Orleans, in the State of New York, but at this period a resident of Niagara county, in that State, visited Washington for the purpose of getting a pension. He had previously made several written applications, but without success. He arrived in this city, with abundant testimony as to his integrity, moral character, industry, &c., and had besides several private letters to the President, addressed to him by personal and political friends living in Orleans county, among whom were Judges Lane and Cantine, strongly recommending Mr. Johnson to his notice. Thus fortified, he called immediately after his arrival upon the Representative from the district in which he resided, but found that gentleman confined to his lodgings from extreme illness, and utterly unable to render him any advice or assistance. The old soldier, however, stated his case and business to the colleagues of this gentleman, lodging in the same house, and they advised him to call at once upon the President at the proper hour, and deliver his letters addressed to him, together with his other papers. After failing to get admission into the Executive Mansion the following morning—"*the string of the latch being pulled in*"—he renewed the attempt the succeeding day, and having been allowed to enter, submitted his case. Mr. Van Buren hastily glanced at the old veteran and his papers, and referred him to the Secretary of War without further remark. From the latter he received as cavalier a rebuff as he had from the President. He then called on the members from Western New York, before referred to, and stated to them the result of his interview with the President and Secretary of War. He stated that his case was one of painful hardship, as upon the advice of friends in whom he reposed the utmost confidence, he had travelled over five hundred miles to get that which no one could doubt was his just due, and, having failed to get his case even respectfully considered, he found himself wholly destitute of means to return home. He was advised to pay another visit to the President; to call his attention particularly to the private letters addressed to him; to mention the hardship of his situation, his destitute condition, and his utter inability to return home without pecuniary aid from the person to whom he came so strongly recommended, or from some other unknown source. He accordingly again waited on the President. Now, here, sir, was a glorious opportunity for Martin Van Buren to exhibit his love and affection for a soldier of the Revolution. Here was a fit occasion for Martin Van Buren, out of his abundant treasures, to relieve the wants and distresses of a man whose blood had been shed in achieving American liberty. Here was presented an enviable situation for a generous and noble-hearted philanthropist to minister with a bounteous hand to the necessities of a poor war-worn soldier. Here, sir, was a most desirable opportunity, not only for the display of liberality, but for the outpouring of a grateful and feeling heart towards the men by whose valor, patriotism, and blood the independence of the nation had been secured. Here was a time to clothe the palsied limbs, and to feed the hungered stomach of a veteran who had cheerfully expended the strength of his youth in battling with his country's foes. But, sir, how did Martin Van Buren acquit himself on that memorable occasion? Publish it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askelon, he acquitted himself in a manner most disgraceful to his station. After the old patriot had partially laid his case before him, and without at all heeding him, or waiting until he got through with his statement, *the President flippantly turned upon his heel, ordered the servant to give* "THE FELLOW" A DOLLAR! AND SHOW HIM THE DOOR! which dollar was a SHINPLASTER, and *turned out to be as worthless as the heart of the donor—it was not worth a farthing!* Yes, Martin Van Buren, the President of these twenty-six united but sovereign States, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of this great nation, who is in the annual receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver from the People's Treasury, and who will, on the 3d day of March next, have received for official services the enormous sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and two cents of the People's cash, in the plenitude of the boundless liberality of his magnificent heart, absolutely gave the old Revolutionary soldier ONE WHOLE SHINPLASTER DOLLAR!!!! *And that whole shinplaster dollar not worth a copper!* Yes, sir, one whole shinplaster good-for-nothing dollar, to defray the old soldier's expenses on his weary pilgrimage home, a distance of more than five hundred miles. Was there ever exhibited, since the days of Noah's flood, so striking an instance of cold, sordid, heartless meanness, refined by naught but the keen, unfeeling insult which accompanied it. For the credit of human nature, which found an unfit representative in the person of the President, I will add that upon being informed of the result of the old soldier's application to the Executive, *some half a dozen members of Congress from Western New York made up a purse of thirty dollars, sufficient to carry the old man home comfortably.* He set off satisfied, to use his own emphatic and expressive language, *that the People's Representatives were very clever sort of folks, but that* THE PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, WAS A TERRIBLE MEAN MAN."

Long, sir, have I hesitated—long have I resisted the demands and promptings of duty, in presenting the foregoing statement in regard to the treatment an old Revolutionary soldier received at the hands of Martin Van Buren. Although but an humble individual in a nation embracing sixteen million of souls, I keenly felt my portion of the disgrace that must rest upon all of us, if the *meanness* of our President were disclosed to the world. But, sir, having been early taught to tell the truth, at every hazard, and to do justice "though the Heavens should fall," I cannot depart from those lessons in my manhood. I have proclaimed this mean act of Martin Van Buren, that my fellow-countrymen may be better able to read his true character, and that they may know that meanness is one of the characteristics of the nature of the man who is now "compassing sea and land" to persuade his abused fellow-citizens to encircle his brow with the honors, and to line his pockets with the emoluments, of a second Presidential term.

Now, Mr. Chairman, dont you, in all candor, think that I have said quite sufficient to make the admirers of Martin Van Buren a little modest when they are pleased to declaim about General Harrison's selling *Revolutionary soldiers* into slavery?

Next, sir, let us look to the State of Georgia. The people of that State are committed. Gentlemen may stand out against it, rack and bayonet, but they are committed, and I wish to put them upon a defence of their *State institutions*. On the first day of February, 1788, the following statute was enacted by the State of Georgia. Gentlemen will find the "act" in the digest of the laws of Georgia, by Horatio Marbury and Wm. H. Crawford, Esqs., pages 568,-9.

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the punishment of vagabonds and other idle and disorderly persons,' passed the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

"Whereas, divers idle and disorderly persons, having no visible estate or lawful employment, and who are able-bodied men, capable of labouring for their support, yet frequently stroll from divers parts of the world to this State, and from one county to another within the same, neglecting to labor or to follow any honest employment for their support, and either following altogether to list themselves as tithables, or by their idle and disorderly life rendering themselves incapable of paying their levies when listed, by which means they become a pest to society, for remedy whereof—

"*Be it enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That all able-bodied persons not having some visible property, or who do not follow some honest employment sufficient for the support of themselves and for their families, if any, and who shall be found loitering and neglecting to labor for reasonable wages; and likewise all persons who run from their habitations, and leave wives or children without suitable means for their subsistence, and all other idle vagrants or disorderly persons wandering abroad without breaking themselves to some lawful employment or honest labor, shall be deemed and adjudged vagabonds.

"Sec. 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, if any such vagabond as aforesaid shall be found within any county in this State wandering, strolling, loitering about, or misbehaving himself, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, on application to him made or on his own knowledge, and he is hereby required, by a warrant under his hand, to cause such vagabond to be brought before him, and to examine and inform himself, as well by the oath and examination of the person apprehended as of any other person or persons whatsoever, or by any other ways or means the justice shall think proper, of the condition and circumstances of the person or persons so apprehended; and if it shall then appear that any person so apprehended is under the description of vagabonds within this act, or if it doth appear upon trial that any such person doth not cultivate at least three acres of ground in some grain or other, or that he is of some mechanic trade, and works at that trade for his support, or that he is in some honest employment, engaged by the State or some citizen thereof of good fame, that then and in that case the said justice shall cause every such vagabond to give bond, with sufficient security, for his good behavior, and for his engaging himself to some lawful calling or honest labor; and if he shall fail to give such security to the satisfaction of the justice, then the said justice is hereby required to commit him to the common jail of the county, there to remain until such security be given, or until the next superior court of the said county; which court is hereby empowered, if no security be then offered, TO BIND SUCH VAGABOND TO SERVICE OR WAGES FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR; and such wages, after deducting the charge of the prosecution and his necessary clothing, shall be applied towards supporting the family of such person so bound, (if any,) or otherwise paid to the person himself, after his term of service is expired, in full of all other recompense or reward whatever; *but if any such vagabond be of such evil repute that no person will receive him into service, in such case the COURT SHALL ORDER HIM A NUMBER OF LASHES, NOT EXCEEDING THIRTY-NINE*, to be well laid on his bare back, at the public whipping post, and then to be discharged; and in both cases every such vagabond shall be afterwards liable to the like prosecution and punishment for every offence of vagrancy whereof he shall be guilty as aforesaid: *Provided, nevertheless*, That any such vagrant or idle person, upon his enlisting and taking the oath pointed out by law, and fully becoming a soldier in the new levies, shall be exempted from the punishment heretofore herein inflicted by this act."

[Mr. WARREN was understood to say that this law had been repealed; (but, as the Reporter observed, Mr. W. was not heard by Mr. Ogle.)

Mr. BLACK. There is no law of Georgia authorizing the sale of white men. There never was such a law—there is not now; and I challenge any man to show that a white man could be sold by the laws of that State, either for crime or not.

Mr. OGLE. I have not said that the law authorized *the sale*. I produce the statute, and ask the gentleman (Mr. Black) to show me that it is repealed. I am not to be caught napping in this way. I will show that they take vagrants, and if the latter cannot give security, they are to be *hired out;* and if they are of such bad fame that no person will hire them, they *are to be whipped on the back.* Whenever the gentleman (Mr. Black) shows me equal evidence—not parol evidence—that no such law exists, I shall state my case accordingly.

Mr. BLACK inquired, with some excitement of manner, whether Mr. Ogle intended to assert that a law authorizing the sale of white men existed in Georgia?

Mr. OGLE. I shall not answer you. There is nothing like candor, and calmness, and good humor in cases of this kind, on both sides; because we are not discussing matters of feeling, but the plain, hard-fisted laws of the State of Georgia.

[Mr. Warren said a few words in explanation, which the Reporter could not hear, but the purport of which may be inferred from Mr. Ogle's following remarks.]

Mr. OGLE. Well, then, it *was* the law of Georgia, and is on the statute book of Georgia. It is to be found in the book of the Laws in the Library of Congress; and it was a law which the forefathers of the present honorable gentlemen who represent that State did think advisable and proper—that vagrants should have their services sold out, instead of being suffered to wander about the country pilfering the property of the honest citizens. Such, it appears, was the law before the People of Georgia built a penitentiary. *They now think that rogues and vagrants should be confined in cells, 4 feet by 8; that they should live upon bread and water, handed in to them through an iron-grated door; and* THAT *they do not call WHITE SLAVERY AT ALL. Oh! that is most delightful. Oh! no; they do not sell a white man—they only put him in a little cage, where, if he grows a little crustry, they give him the cats.* Now, gentlemen will see the propriety of keeping in good temper, because there is no malice on my part. The good old People of Georgia framed this law, however, and they appended it to a condition that, if the vagrant would enlist, he should be exempted from punishment, and serve the State as a soldier—like old Harrison.

I will now ask the attention of gentlemen from Tennessee to a statute of the State, of the 21st November, 1811; and this, too, is the State in which lives the glorious old hero, General Jackson—who, every body admits, has the fire of patriotism in his soul. I am sorry that, with all his influence upon the People of that State—just before the war, too, at a time when patriotism was at its highest—such a law as the following should have been passed:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of all the judges of this State, and of every justice of the peace, sheriff, or constable therein, to apprehend and bring before them, or either of them, any idle or disorderly persons who may be found lurking in the State, or in any town or captain's company thereof, having, or on proof of having had in their possession, any gambling table, or any device whatever, for the enticement of any person to play or gamble at, and, on conviction before any court of record having cognizance thereof, it shall, and hereby is directed to be, the duty of such judge or justice of the peace, forthwith to commit to the common jail of such county, wherein such person or persons may be found; *and it shall be the duty of such judge or justice forthwith to direct the sheriff of any such county, or any constable, to SELL as servants all such persons for the term of three months, the said officer giving three day's notice of the TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.*"

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gallant State of Tennessee has sons—valued democrats, so called—on this floor; and one of them (Mr. Watterson) talked of democracy two or three hours the other day; and I had intended, before I got through my remarks, to pay my respects to his democracy—to examine its texture, to see what it is made of; but as that gentleman's democracy has lain in a condition of gentle repose ever since the 21st day of November, 1811, and has permitted, without once "raising the hue and cry," the foregoing statute of the State of Tennessee to remain unrepealed and unrevoked, by which democrats may be "SOLD" "*for the term of three months;*" and moreover, as that gentleman's democratic optics were not sharp enough to perceive the enormity of "*selling* white men into slavery" before the present Presidential canvass, I opine that the epidermis of his democracy is of a growth too recent to bear the application of the searching menstruums of a political chemist. I will therefore content myself with recalling the attention of that democratic gentleman, and all the other democratic gentlemen from the State of Tennessee, to the law which I have read, and which was enacted on the 21st day of November, 1811, just fourteen days after the battle of Tippecanoe, and by which "idle and disorderly" democrats, (not, as in Ohio, petty thieves and rogues, but) real old bona fide revolutionary fellows, that were going about the country taking a julap, and talking over their old battles, should be arrested and sent to the jail of the county, and afterwards sold "for the term of three months." And inasmuch as the State of Tennessee has at the present time a democratic Legislature and a democratic Governor, it behooves them to repeal said law, or as honest men forever hold their peace in regard to the vote of Gen. Harrison in the Senate of Ohio *to punish* petty thieves by compelling them to work. Before, however, I can feel at liberty to part with the democrats of Tennessee, I must caution them relative to the extreme delicacy of this white slavery question; for if they will call up the late Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren—the Hon. Felix Grundy—I do not speak of him as a Senator—and interrogate him closely, they will find, as I am credibly informed, that in the Legislature of Tennessee he voted for a bill *to sell "hawkers and pedlars;"* and I do not believe that the democrats of Tennessee esteem petty thieves and rogues a whit better than hawkers and pedlars. But, sir, this white slavery clatter is all humbug, and we all know it to be so.

The honorable Representatives from the old Rip Van Winkle State of North Carolina will also have their explanations to make. I have not the book before me. It is to be found, however, in the Library. I have made a minute of the law. There these vagrants are to be hired out for six months at public sale, and if no person will buy their services on account of bad fame, *they are to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.* But that is not slavery either, I suppose.

In Alabama these vagrants are to be hired out; and, if their reputation is so bad that no one will *buy* them out, or *hire* them, (for these two words are used indiscriminately, and have the same import as the phrase 'put to service,' this being a mere transfer of service,) then the law is, that the vagrant, white or black, male or female, shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back.

[Mr. CRABB was understood to say that such a law did exist; but that it was made with a view to renegades from other countries or States. It never was made for the people of Alabama.]

Mr. OGLE. The Legislature of Alabama then made that law for my constituents and the constituents of all the gentlemen on this floor not from that State. Quite considerate truly! They have no objection, therefore, to the sale of white men in Alabama, provided always, nevertheless, the said white men have been born out of the limits of the State.

Well, sir, we now come to Louisiana.—She has some Representatives on this floor who will have to vindicate the propriety of her institutions. The law of this State requires that vagrants shall be *imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than three years.* The sheriff may, however, with the consent of a justice of the peace, *bind out such* vagrant to any householder *to serve at labor during the term for which he shall have been sentenced to imprisonment.* No white slavery here.

In the State of Mississippi vagrants are punishable, according to the provisions of the common law, by *imprisonment* in the house of correction.

In Missouri such vagrants are to be *hired out for six months at public sale.* Thus we see they are to be *sold out* in the State of the Great Humbugger himself; and, I have no doubt that the Representatives on this floor from Missouri will maintain both the policy and humanity of their own laws.

In Virginia all vagrants and keepers of common gaming tables are liable to be *hired out* by the sheriff of the county, and, if they runaway from their masters, they are to be treated as *runaway servants.*

The State of Maryland, in November, 1793, passed the following law, (ch. 57, sec. 16:)

"That if *any person*, committed for non-payment of any penalty, fine, or forfeiture, shall remain in prison above thirty days, and shall not, within that time, enter into recognizance with such security as any one of the said justices may approve for payment of such penalty, fine, or forfeiture, and costs, within six months thereafter, that it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the said county TO SELL SUCH PERSON AT AUCTION AS A SERVANT for a term not exceeding one year, or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine, or forfeiture, and costs; or, if so directed by any two of the said justices, for any term not exceeding *two years*, or such less time as will produce the penalty, fine, or forfeiture, and costs; and the money arising from the sale shall be applied to the payment of such penalty," &c.

This law of Maryland was continued in force in the county of Washington, D. C. including the city of Washington, by the Congress of the United States, by act of the 27th of February, 1801, and is now, at this very moment, a law in full force at the seat of the General Government of the United States. *Now, sir, if Martin Van Buren is not in favor of selling white men into slavery, why has he not recommended to Congress the repeal of this obnoxious law? Why have not the friends of Martin Van Buren in this and the other branch of Congress introduced a bill for its repeal? They alone are responsible for the existence of this law, because they have had the power to repeal it, and have failed to exercise that power.* Why has their holy patriotism been so suddenly kindled against a mere attempt made 19 years ago to introduce a similar but far less objectionable law in the State of Ohio, whilst it has slumbered for years undisturbed by the operation of that law in the city and county of Washington? Out upon such base, hollow hypocrisy—such bungling humbuggery.

*A Very Remarkable Fact.*—The driver of the East Bridgewater and Abington stage coach positively declares (and he is a man who ought to be believed,) that one day last week he conveyed ten ladies to Abington, and there was not one bandbox among the whole!—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

## FIRST FRUITS OF A STANDING ARMY.

*Martial law in Tallahassee, Florida.*

The Tallahassee Star of the 14th, gives the details of a most extraordinary proceeding which came off in that town during the present month; to wit: the assembling by the Governor, of a large number of hired Soldiery in the Streets of Tallahassee to overawe the citizens, under the pretext of preserving the public peace.

The details are voluminous; but we subjoin the material points.

At a Locofoco meeting in the vicinity of Tallahassee, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Whigs of Florida had formed a union with the Abolitionists of the North. Some two or three Whigs called upon the Editor of the paper, in which the resolution was published, to know the author of the resolution, or at least upon whose authority the publication was made. The Editor promised to give the name the next day. Next day, the gentlemen called again; but the Editor was not visible. In his stead, was a letter declining to give the desired information. This created some feeling, and the whole whig population were indignant at the foul aspersion cast upon them. In the course of the day, a Whig met a Loco with whom he had quarrelled some months past, and some angry words passed between them, and some of the by-standers think, the Whig made an attempt to pull the Loco Foco's nose. This was the sum total of the breach of the peace, and *it* did not allay the popular feeling. Night came, the citizens went to bed as usual, determined to await the appearance of the Editor on the morrow, as he was confined to his room on the plea of indisposition. The next morning came, and with it a large number of the U. S. Troops, who took up their quarters around the Governor's House, and established sentinels all over town, and subjected the whole to Martial Law. The surprise of the citizens at this extraordinary movement was not greater than their indignation. It was soon ascertained that the Troops had been ordered during the night, from the frontiers, by the Governor, to overawe the citizens. A large meeting was held in the evening, at which, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and respectfully inquire his reasons for withdrawing the troops from the defence of the Frontier, and quartering them in the Capitol. The committee after many delays, obtained an audience of his Excellency. They delivered their message. The Governor replied that he was responsible to the President, and not to the People of Florida for his measures—and making a bow to the Committee, turned upon his heel and retired to his private apartments. After this cavalier treatment, the Committee wrote a note to his Excellency, with the view of obtaining his reasons in writing. The following is his response:

TALLAHASSEE, 4th Aug. 1840.

Gentlemen: Understanding that you desire a reply in writing to your application of this afternoon, I have to inform you, that although I do not admit your right to question me about the employment of the militia, of which I am Chief Magistrate, yet *my Republican principles* forbid me to refuse an answer to any application from my fellow citizens.

I state then, to you, that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated; that there are those in this community who seem to consider the pistol and the bowie-knife as the *laws of the land*; and that I am determined, as Governor of Florida, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The Volunteers are in Tallahassee, therefore, not to violate the public peace, but to protect it.

I am, respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
ROBERT R. REID,
Governor of Florida.

Messrs. Hayward, Hackley, Randolph and Copeland, of the Committee.

This pretext of preserving the public peace, is pronounced false by the Tallahassee Star and a Committee of the most respectable citizens of the town. But let this pass. The Governor's letter produced great dissatisfaction. The public meeting adjourned to next day; each man, however, determined, that the hired soldiery of the Government should not be quartered upon them, in violation of the Constitution and of their rights as freemen. In the meantime, several of the most respectable citizens had been arrested by the Sentinels, and the whole town was subjected to military rule. It was reported that the Troops had dismounted an old 4th of July cannon, which belonged to the town. This increased the excitement, People were aroused.—"Some hundred (says the Star) collected together: the drums were beat; arms were collected; the cannon was remounted and charged to the muzzle, and for a short time matters wore a very beligerent aspect. But better counsels prevailed—instead of making war at once on the soldiers, the citizens appointed a committee. The soldiers should leave town—that was a matter determined on. They might go peaceably and quietly if they would—but they should go speedily. Another committee was accordingly named, at the head of which was that old and tried friend of the People, ex-governor W. P. Duval. They were requested to call on the Governor the next morning, and insist upon the instant removal of the troops. The People again dispersed to their homes.

"The excitement was kept alive the next morning, by the bearing of some of the officers in command of the troops, towards the citizens. Major Blackburn swaggered and blustered in every crowd he passed, menaced the citizens, and actually drew his bowie knife as it appeared, on a most peaceable and respectable citizen, who was unarmed. This, however, he afterwards explained, by saying he was only shifting its position. Two additional companies also arrived in town at an early hour.

"At the time designated, the committee assembled and proceeded to the consideration of the subject intrusted to them. Affidavits were taken of the outrages which had been committed against the citizens, and a letter was penned to the Governor.

"In the mean time the Town Council had convened, and a committee from that body had been directed to wait on his Excellency, and to represent the excited state of public feeling, the pressing danger of immediate collision, and bloodshed, if the troops should longer remain, and to request their speedy removal. To this the Governor had finally consented; and when the committee of the citizens arrived, they were gratified with the information, that the orders had been given, and that the soldiers were already on their march beyond the limits of the city!"

This is in truth a most extraordinary affair. It is the first instance since King George's Red Jackets were driven out, that hired soldiers were resorted to, to suppress a quarrel between two individuals and discharge the ordinary functions of the law. In itself and its results, it is a matter of very trivial moment. But as a sign of coming events, it is well calculated to make a deep impression upon the public mind. An appeal to the soldiery on so paltry a pretext by the Governor, should admonish us of the solemn truth, which all history inculcates;—*Give men power and they will abuse it.* It teaches us a lesson pat to the times, and which the people of this country should not treat with indifference.—We have seen the President and his Secretary of War recommend a Military Scheme, which, if adopted, would put it into the power of those in authority, to subject at pleasure every town and hamlet in the confederacy, to martial law. The means being at hand, pretexts will not be wanting to use them, as made amply manifest by the case under consideration.

As to the cause of this novel proceeding on the part of the Governor, it seems scarcely credible, that the petty quarrel between two or a dozen individuals about a petty political calumny, could have prompted him to the high-handed measure which he adopted. He could not from such a circumstance, have apprehended, as he states in his letter, any serious disturbance to the public peace. But that statement, he substantially contradicts in his communication with the Town Council. In this he stated, that he appealed to the Military to protect himself and family. To this the public prints and the whole current of testimony of the first citizens of Tallahassee give a flat contradiction. The Governor, we hear, is not popular. He superceded the gallant Call by a resort to disreputable arts, and is leagued with a faction, at war with the true interests of the Territory, and which makes a spoil of the substance of the people. He is regarded as the tool of his master at Washington, and in the words of the Florida Star, "is the unwelcome ruler over an unwilling people." But nobody seeks to do him personal injury. The people would rejoice at his removal; but they would disdain a resort to violent measures to compass their ends.

The Star hints that other causes, than those assigned by the Governor, are suspected of having had influence in prompting the appeal to arms. We copy from that paper:

"But we can scarcely venture to pay so poor a compliment, either to the intellect, or to the manhood of Gov. Reid, as to suppose that it was altogether a regard for his own safety, which induced him to remove the troops from the protection of the frontiers, and quarter them in Tallahassee. A deep political scheme must have been at the bottom of this movement; which, as it did not succeed, it may now be deemed prudent to cloak over. What these schemes really were, of course, it is impossible for us with certainty to say. From known premises, however, we can draw our own conclusions. On the day on which expresses were despatched for the troops, the Whigs held a meeting in town, appointed delegates, and so on, and invited a Convention of Delegates from other counties, to be held at a future day. Now, may it not be presumed, in the absence of all other adequate motive, that the presence of these hired minions of Gov. Reid might have been desired for the purpose of putting down a meeting obnoxious to the Loco Focos, for the purpose of stifling the free expression of opinion, of overawing the Whigs, and giving confidence and countenance to their own partizans? May it not have been expected, and hoped, that difficulties would have arisen from the blustering, overbearing conduct of the military on the one part, and the excitable temper of our people on the other, and thus have furnished a pretext for the use of military force, under the color of quelling a riot? And if Mr. Poinsett's 200,000 army bill had been in operation, is it to be imagined, that the point would have so easily conceded by the Governor, and the soldiers so easily got rid of?

"But whatever may have been the motive, or whatever may have been the pretext, the marching of this armed force upon our city, is clearly an invasion of our civil rights, a dangerous attack upon our liberties, and an insult offered to our free institutions, which should not pass unrebuked."

We subjoin the remonstrance of the citizens of Tallahassee to the Martial Proceedings of the Governor:

TALLAHASSEE, 5th August, 1840.

*To His Excellency Robert Raymond Reid, Governor of the Territory of Florida:*

SIR:—As a committee in part of the citizens of Tallahassee, we lay before your Excellency the affidavits of Levi Carlton, T. Bezeau, David F. Wilson, Lewis H. Bryant, Waller W. Taylor and Chas. Quayle, all of whom are citizens of Tallahassee but one, who resides in the county of Madison. These depositions prove that an armed force, now in the service of the U. States, have been called to Tallahassee, and as you avow by your order "to maintain the supremacy of the laws." The citizens of this place have met to inquire into the causes that have induced your Excellency to call into our city a military force, (that had been provided for the defence of citizens on the frontier,) and after due examination we have not been able to hear of any disorder or violation of the peace, except some angry words that passed between two of our citizens a day or two since, and which has passed away without any violence. We can assure your Excellency that the citizens of Tallahassee will maintain the peace and order of the city, that any legal process that may be issued will be enforced, and we will give to every individual citizen protection and security. If your Excellency knows of any instance in which resistance has been offered to the execution of any process issued by a Judge or magistrate of the city or county, the citizens have not been apprised of it, nor have they been called on to sustain the civil authority. It is unusual, nor do we know of any instance since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when any Executive called in a military force to preserve the peace and order of a community where no actual violence has been committed; and even when actual violence has occurred the military arm is never resorted to until the civil authority has been called upon and after trial found ineffectual.

We consider the introduction of an armed force under your orders into our city, as a violation of the Constitution of the U. States; subversive of the liberty of our citizens, and calculated to degrade our character as orderly citizens at home and abroad.—Your Excellency has been pleased to state in your letter of 4th inst. "that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated;" we presume your Excellency has not made this statement on your own knowledge but on such information as you have received. We call for proof of these repeated instances of our violated laws which are charged to have occurred here on the 3d inst. We assure your Excellency you have been imposed on by the fears of some timid persons, or some whose malice or desire is only to traduce our fellow-citizens; except some hasty and passionate words that on the 3d inst. passed between some of our citizens, we know of nothing else that could have brought an armed force in our city. We know of no attempt at violence on the part of any of our citizens, but your own officer, Major Elias E. Blackburn, on this day, Aug. 5th, attempted by showing his bowie knife, and by insulting and menacing manner, and language, to intimidate our citizens.

If our peaceable citizens are to be arrested by the soldiers under your orders, in the streets, while pursuing their ordinary business, or seeking social intercourse with each other; if they are to be threatened by armed sentinels if they do not stop; if our citizens are like criminals to be conducted before the officer of your guard before they are permitted to go about their own business; if they are not permitted to see you and learn the cause of their arrest, we are indeed under a military despotism unknown hitherto in the U. States. Sir, we protest, on the part of our citizens, against this exercise of military force over them. We claim all the rights of citizenship, and these rights our duty as freemen will compel us to maintain and defend from all insult and violence, come from what quarter it may. You, sir, are as safe in this city as you would be in Washington under the immediate protection of the President of the U. States, and we pledge ourselves that yourself and family and friends require not protection from the military force under your command from any other enemy but the savage foe of our country.—Entertaining these opinions, and confident they are those of our fellow-citizens, we respectfully request that the military now in this city may be sent to the frontier to protect our fellow-citizens who are in actual danger, and where their services are necessary. This course we hope you will approve, and at once remove from our city the only real cause that can produce serious disorder and violence.

Your obedient servants,

WM. P. DUVAL,
WM. WYATT,
D. F. WILSON,
T. BEZEAU,
A. M. GATLIN,
L. H. BRYANT,
W. W. TAYLOR.
} *Committee of Citizens.*

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

*Explanatory.*—We propose to tell a short story, for the reason that it is part fun and altogether fact. It relates to an idea recently given of the meaning of "Extract." Noah Webster's definition is mere *primer larnin'* in comparison with the new lights which have broken in upon this word. This learned exposition was recently given by a certain justice of the peace, a sound whig, and a gentleman so methodical in the exercise of his legal functions, that he usually tries warrants for five dollars, or any such small business, on a log, (if the weather is fair,) writing his judgment, &c. on his knee. But all process for debts of higher dignity requires, in his view, the additional furniture of a chair and table, and an extra flourish to the J. P. at the end of his name, as being better suited to the importance of the case. So much for the legal habits of the man.—While engaged, with all becoming gravity, in the despatch of certain business of the latter sort, the parties litigant, together with the bystanders, became engaged in the discussion of Montgomery and Hawkins's notorious "Leaf"—which, it seems, has penetrated wherever a constable's warrant can reach. A point straightway arose among the disputants on the genuineness and comprehensiveness of the extract from the Indiana law, there given, for selling criminals, &c. It was at length agreed to submit the matter, on its general merits, to the man of statutes. He, having despatched the "weightier matters of the law," crossed his legs, elevated his spectacles to about the true angle of wisdom, turned his quid to t'other side of his mouth, giving it a gentle squeeze, and undertook the job thus:—"This circular, or document, or leaf, or whatever you call it, says it has an "extract" from the law of Indiana. Well—it's clear we can't get along till we find out precisely what the word "extract" means. Now, you may "extract" whiskey from corn; but it stands to reason whiskey don't taste like corn. Again, you can "extract" brandy from apples; but you all know (for I reckon you've tried it) that brandy don't taste a bit like apples;—*therfore* it is *my* opinion that this "*Extract*" from the Indiana law is no more like *the law itself* than *camphire* is like *foxfire*."

*Contagion conveyed by a Letter.*—The August No. of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences relates a singular instance of small pox contagion. Mr. Robert Atkinson of Lancaster, Pa. was seized with the small pox in December last, and after passing through a severe sickness with the disease, recovered. After his recovery he wrote a letter to his brother, Richard Atkinson of Wellsville, Ohio, giving an account of his sickness. The letter was written on glazed paper and sealed with a wafer in the usual manner. Being detained on the road by the great snows which fell about that time, it did not reach Wellsville until two or three weeks after it was written. After receiving the letter, Mr. Richard Atkinson opened it, and carried it in his vest pocket for several days. About one month afterwards he was taken sick with the small pox and died. There had been no cases at Wellsville or near that place for two years, and no other cause of its introduction could be assigned, than the letter from Lancaster.

*A Blissful Moment.*—The mother looks upon her first-born, and ecstacy thrills through every cord communicating with her heart; the lover listens to the whisper of requited affection, and believes himself in heaven: the exile looks once more upon his native land, and his moistened eye bespeaks the overflowing emotion of his soul; the music heard in childhood, when falling again upon the ear of age, brings rapture to the heart; but what is all this to the transcendantly sublimated content of *a little nigger licking 'lasses on the levee!—Picayune.*

A young *gentleman* of our acquaintance was arrested and brought before a magistrate, upon suspicion that *he* was a female in disguise. Ocular demonstration, however, satisfied the "limb of the law" that he was in error—yet he admonished the young man from the practice of wearing his hair to such an immoderate length, that it required the use of side-combs to prevent it from concealing his face.—*Maryland Journal.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## GEN. JACKSON IN THE FIELD!

The last Western Mails bring us the subjoined extraordinary Epistle from General Jackson, and the consequent Address to the Public by Mr. Clay; the first of which was published in the Nashville "Union" of August 19, and the last in the "Republican Banner" of August 21. We forbear comment on these papers, which cannot fail to command the attention of all readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

*Sir:* Being informed that the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville, yesterday, alleged that I had appointed the Hon. Edward Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter, and knowing him to be one, I feel that I am justified in declaring the charge to be false. It is known to all the country that the nominations made by the President to the Senate are referred to appropriate committees of that body, whose duty it is to inquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there is any evidence of default, or any disqualifying circumstance existing against them, a rejection of the nomination follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the Senate, from the State of Louisiana, when he was nominated by me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed the confirmation of his nomination because he was a defaulter? If so, the journal of the Senate will answer. But his confirmation by the Senate is conclusive proof that no such objection, if made, was sustained, and I am satisfied that such a charge against him could not have been substantiated.

I am also informed that Mr. Clay charged me with appointing Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper to say that I knew of Mr. Swartwout's connexion with Aaron Burr precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay *himself*, who, if the history of the times did not do him great injustice, was far from avoiding an association with Burr when he was at the town of Lexington, in Kentucky. Yet Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness not more favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr. Swartwout. Mr. Clay too, at the time of his own appointment to that high office, it will be recollected, was directly charged throughout the Union with having bargained for it, and by none was this charge more earnestly made than by his present associates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Foster.

Under such circumstances, how contemptible does this demagogue appear when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and roams over the country retailing slanders against the living and the dead.

ANDREW JACKSON.

*Hermitage, August 18, 1840.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your surprise, I am quite sure, will be as great as mine was, on the perusal of a note, signed Andrew Jackson, addressed to the editor of the Nashville Union, and bearing date on the 18th instant.

The circumstances of my present visit to Nashville are well known here. I declined repeated invitations to attend the Convention holden on the 17th instant, and finally yielded to an unusual appeal, with which I was honored, and which it would be difficult for any man to resist.

I was called upon to address the Convention. In what terms of respect, and, for his military services, of praise, I spoke of the distinguished individual who is the occasion of this note, all who heard me can testify. Among the subjects which I discussed was that of the degeneracy in public virtue, and especially the delinquency and infidelity in public officers, of which within the last few years we have had such lamentable proof. In assigning causes for this deplorable state of things, I stated, as among them, the subversion of the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson, of honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution, and the substitution for it of one founded on devotion and subserviency not to the country, but to the chief of a party; that persons appointed to office too often considered themselves as being only put in possession of their legitimate share of the spoils of victory, instead of feeling bound by the obligations of a sacred trust confided for the benefit of the People. In respect to defaulters, I referred to the case of Mr. Livingston, of whose attainments as a jurist, not more consistent with truth than my feelings, I spoke in the highest terms. He was one of the earliest and one of the greatest defaulters. His case occurred under Mr. Jefferson's administration. The records both of the Executive and Judicial Departments established his default. He remained a defaulter about a quarter of a century, if not more. How he finally liquidated the balance against him, and when I do not certainly know, but I believe it was by property, and under the first term of General Jackson. But whenever and however it was, a tardy payment or composition of the debt could not, and did not, expunge the fact of his original default.

In arguing from cause to effect, I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent; that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that, until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq. as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of about $100,000.

It was in the train of the same thought and argument that I adduced the appointment of Mr. S. Swartwout to the office of Collector of the most important port in the United States, as one of most unfortunate and injurious example. His participation in the schemes of Col. Burr was a fact of such universal notoriety that I supposed, and yet suppose, that no man the least conversant with the history of the country could be ignorant of it. But it was not upon Gen. Jackson's knowledge of that fact, it was upon the *fact itself* that I dwelt.

It is now said that the appointment of Mr. Swartwout was recommended by citizens of New York. I know nothing of these recommendations. Whether they were cause or effect; whether they were gotten up to produce or to give color and cover to the appointment, previously determined to be made, their secret history only could disclose. The appointment occasioned general surprise among the friends and foes of the Administration at the time, and the sequel demonstrates how unwise it was.

These topics of my address to the Convention on Monday last have been selected by Gen. Jackson for comment and animadversion. He was not present on the occasion. He has made no application to me for a correct account of what I actually said; but has been contented to rely upon "being informed," by whom, with what motives, and with what objects, I have no means of conjecturing. Whether his informer may not be some friend of Mr. Van Buren, who, in the present desperate state of his political fortunes, wishes to bring the General into the field and turn the tide of just indignation on the part of the People from the General's protege, the exhibition of his name only would enable the public to decide.

With regard to the insinuations and gross epithets contained in General Jackson's note, alike impotent, malevolent, and derogatory from the dignity of a man who has filled the highest office in the Universe, respect for the public and for myself allow me only to say that, like other similar missiles, they have fallen harmless at my feet, exciting no other sensation than that of scorn and contempt.

H. CLAY.

*Nashville, Aug. 20, 1840.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## A CARD.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*Fellow-Citizens:* We congratulate you on the success which has so far crowned your efforts in defence of the Constitution of your country, and those great and salutary principles, on the triumph of which we honestly believe, depend the prosperity and honor, yea the LIBERTIES of our country. *Severe*, indeed, is the rebuke which the People of North Carolina have, by the result of their late political struggle, given those, who in defiance of the ruin which would necessarily ensue, have fixed on the country an odious system of policy,—dangerous and oppressive in its character, and marked with every feature which would become a despotism. *Clear*, indeed, is the judgment which North Carolina has pronounced on the conduct and principles of those who *professed* economy to acquire power, and *practised* extravagance to retain it,—who have *experimented* on the currency, until distress and ruin have succeeded,—who have converted the offices and emoluments of Government into rewards for partisan services,—who have ostracised public servants because they dared to speak out fearlessly, as their fathers of the revolution did, in relation to the abuses and corruptions of those in power,—who have permitted every species of fraud to be practised, with absolute impunity, on the revenues of the country,—who have wasted the public funds with a profuseness, which will ultimately fix on the people an alarming and oppressive tax,—who have had the hardihood to insult the South, by the violation of her principles in approving the reception of negro testimony against one of her gallant sons, who had periled his life in the service of his country,—those who having seized on the PURSE of the nation, have also reached out to clutch the SWORD, and in their eagerness to concentrate *all power* into the hands of ONE MAN, have, in the face of the admonitions of the framers of the Constitution, and the fatal experience of all countries, demanded, in a time of profound peace, an immense "STANDING ARMY," to be subject to the patronage and governed by the power and ambition of the President! It behooves every Whig who values the bright inheritance which has been handed down to him by his ancestors, and who feels anxious to transmit it to posterity—to bear in mind that his services are *still* required, and that vigilance, zeal, and promptness in exercising the elective franchise, are necessary to rescue the country from the curse of misrule and tyranny. THEN LET NO WHIG DESERT HIS POST! Every means, however base, will be used by the leaders of the Administration, to lull you to sleep or seduce you from the path of duty. They know your strength, and feel confident that with this strength brought into action, they must inevitably be defeated. Hence their desire to see *you* inactive and slothful, and thus calculate on snatching from you the honor of your late brilliant victory. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. *Prepare, we entreat you, one and all to go the polls in November next*, and show that you have confidence in him, who in *peace*, has been distinguished as a good citizen, a ripe scholar and a profound statesman, and who in *war*—even in the darkest hour of his country's need, has stood boldly forth to rescue her name from disgrace, and her citizens from the massacre of a ruthless foe!

☞ It is the wish of the Whigs in many parts of the State that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next;—Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE IN BEHALF OF THE WHIG PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA, *that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next*—the day on which was achieved the victory of the Thames, when the friends of "Harrison and Reform" throughout the State will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
T. J. LEMAY,
JAS. IREDELL,
H. W. MILLER,
W. R. GALES,
H. McQUEEN,
W. H. BATTLE.

## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note requesting me to state my opinion on the character and tendency of a recent paper issued by the Vestry of Christ Church, Raleigh, I send you an extract from Dr. Isaac Barrow, which you will please consider as embodying my sentiments in that case.

Yours truly,
JARVIS B. BUXTON.

EXTRACT.

"I shall add one rule which we may well suppose comprised in the inspired precept we treat on, (viz. Heb. 13th ch. 17th v.,) which is, that, at least, we forbear openly to dissent from our guides or to contradict their doctrine; except only, if it be not so, as to subvert the foundations of faith, or practice of holiness. If we cannot be internally convinced by their discourses; if their authority cannot sway us, yet may spare outwardly to oppose them or to shock judgment; for doing this doth tend, as to the disgrace of their persons, so to the disparagement of their office; to an obstructing the efficacy of their ministry, to the infringement of order and peace in the Church. For when the inconsiderate people shall see their teachers distrusted and disrespected; when they perceive their doctrine may be challenged and opposed by plausible discourse; then will they hardly obey them or comply with them in matters most obvious and necessary; than which disposition in the people there cannot happen any thing more prejudicial or baneful to the Church."

P. S. You must not be too much surprised at the publication to which you allude. "Nothing is more common," says Bishop Sherlock, "than for some men to run away with by their abilities; nor do I imagine how dangerous a snare is it to a man to imagine that he can prove or confute anything at pleasure."

J. B. B.

To ——— ———, Esquire.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Barbecue was given by the Whigs of Sampson county, at the house of Hardy L. Royal, Esq., on Saturday the 29th ultimo, in honor of the Whig victory in North Carolina. Upwards of 400 persons were present. Able and patriotic speeches were delivered by Wm. B. Meares and Daniel F. Baker, Esqs., and the following among other toasts were given on the occasion:—

By John C. Williams.—Gen. Harrison: From a Log Cabin to the White House in Washington on the 4th of March next, and Van Buren back to Kinderhook with his office-holders.

By Wm. B. Meares, Esq.—To the American People: Show them what is right and they will do it.

By Walter Draughon.—Gen. Harrison, the gallant defender of his country's rights: Who fought more battles and won more victories than any other General in the late war; the dignified statesman and erudite scholar; the Farmer of North Bend, who will better serve the interests of the farmer than he has done himself. Who should be President but he?

By Hardy E. Royal.—Gen. Harrison: His enemies say he is in favor of selling out poor but respectable rogues and thieves. If this be true, we have a big auction he will have at Washington on the 4th of March next!

By James R. Draughon.—Hon. Wm. R. King: While the *King* was subduing his enemies in Sampson, his subjects rebelled at home.

By F. Snead.—Arch'd Monk: Though temporarily left in the van, his talents, patriotism, and devotion to the true interests of his fellow citizens, inspire the hope that he is not doomed to be a Monk of the ancient order, but one of modern spirit, destined to absolve the county of Sampson from the sin of Loco Focoism.

By T. D. Meares.—The Whigs of Sampson: Defeated, not conquered,—by the Praetorian bands of patronage and power,—not subdued. They are still inspired by that spirit which animated our forefathers in the Revolutionary struggle.

By Miles P. Owen.—The Whigs of Sampson: They have fought the first battle nobly, though Clinton and Van Buren were opposed to the war. One more to the rescue, and the victory shall be ours.

By Stephen H. Slocumb.—Up with the Flag and down with the Administration, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Presidential chair, and Martin Van Buren to Kinderhook, from whence he came.

By Ivey Lee.—Martin Van Buren: May his political days be few, and let Wm. H. Harrison take his office.

By E. Carr.—Wm. H. Harrison the invincible: Like Washington of old, he will rescue us from the bonds of tyranny.

By F. Snead.—Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and his adopted State, Ohio: As she first witnessed the valor of this truly great man, she will be the last to abandon his fame or his principles; and although she is ranked among those States who adopted the Constitution of the United States—the *bond* of our Union,—she will be among the foremost to sustain and defend it.

By Walter Draughon.—Our friend and fellow citizen, Timothy Underwood, Esq: For his efforts in the Republican Whig cause, our thanks are due. Though *Underwood*, he is not of *undergrowth*. Another effort, and he will lay out a *Line* in the county of Sampson, and hang up a *Herring* on the banks of the Cohaie.

By Blackman W. Lee, of Johnston.—

Here's success to the hero who will not be beat,
Three rounds for the honest and true;
On the 4th of March next he will take his seat,
And the ruinous Sub-Treasury undo.

By Geo. W. Draughon, Esq.—Sampson county: Though she is now like Samson of old, who was blinded by the artifice of the Philistines, she will see clear by November, and will, in the strength of her wisdom, pull down the *Standard* of the Temple of Dagon upon her enemies, and drive the *Carolinians* back to their *Holmes*.

By H. B. Clifton.—Down with the present Administration: The god of Liberty forbid that they should have the ascendancy after March next. May it, with Abolition and frauds, sink into the sea of oblivion, never, never to rise again.

By William B. Parker.—Success to the Whigs of Sampson county; success to the Whigs of North Carolina; success to Gen. Harrison, wishing that he may sustain the *defeat* that John M. Morehead sustained in North Carolina.

By S. D. Graham.—Martin Van Buren, the supporter of negro suffrage, plainly seen by his vote in the New York Convention: Let him retire March next to Kinderhook, and resume the occupation of sheep-herding, and let the vacancy be filled by a noble son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

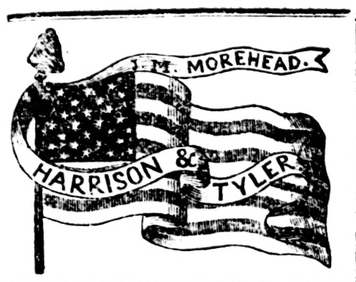
By S. D. Graham.—Hail ye Whigs who are fighting a political fight for Democracy: Like the Whigs of '76 in their struggle for liberty, never despond, for the ball is rolling, and will keep rolling with increased velocity, (in spite of all the unprincipled efforts of the Loco Foco party,) until it will roll the Hero of Tippecanoe into the Presidential chair.

By Lewis F. Carr.—The spirit of '76, may it be found in every breast: Our forefathers shed their blood for us, and may we not prove unworthy sons of grateful fathers. Down with Martin the Magician, and success to Harrison and Tyler.

By H. E. Royal.—May our Whig brethren of the entire South never relax their energies until they follow the noble example set them by the old North State, in throwing off the yoke of despotism which Martin Van Buren has endeavored to fasten upon their necks, and cast their free and unbought suffrages on Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, the advocate of Southern rights and privileges.

By S. D. Graham.—The Extra Globe, filled with lies by Amos Kendall: Beware, fellow-citizens, of his cunning devices to gull you out of your Democratic votes. May he, and all other such Editors, fall short of their design, and their publications be politically damned.

*March of Refinement.*—Small potatoes are now beautifully designated as "*Juvenile Vegetables!*"





# OBSERVER.

**FAYETTEVILLE:**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."


## WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

☞ Read on another page the "Card" addressed to the Whigs of North Carolina. It was inadvertently omitted in our last.

We invite attention to the article on another page headed "The fruits of a Standing Army." Read, fellow citizens, and ponder well upon the subject.

OUR MARKET.—There is a brisk demand for cotton. Last sales from 6 to 8¼ cents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from "a Whig" in Moore county, detailing some manœuvres of the Van Buren leaders in that county during the late campaign. The election being over, we forbear to publish it. The result of the election is sufficient to prove that the people are not to be gulled.

"A Southerner" is informed, that we are not in the habit of publishing articles without knowing the author.

"Mr. Bullock" you can't come it over us in that style.

The Editor of the Observer is absent at the North on business. On his return, the "Western Carolinian" and its correspondent, "A Citizen," will be more *fearfully* noticed. In the mean while, we advise that print and its clique, that when the pretending and tortuous course of *a renegade* is successfully exposed, he will very naturally resort to scurrilous slang and personal abuse, to direct public attention from himself. In doing so, however, he but unfolds to the world his real character.

Mr. Hale has no fear of Mr. Fisher or his "screw," *the use of which* Mr. F. is no doubt very familiar with.

WHIG CONVENTION.—Great preparations are making in Raleigh for the reception of the Delegates to the Whig Convention which is meets in that place on the 5th of next month. We would advise our friends in the adjoining counties to hold meetings as speedily as possible for the appointment of Delegates. A full attendance is expected, therefore let no *small number* of Delegates be appointed. The Whigs are invited to attend, not by tens or twenties, but by *hundreds;* in fact, *every Whig* in North Carolina is requested to consider himself a Delegate, and to attend the Convention.

The Raleigh Register contains the following:—

"The Whigs of Wake *generally* will use every exertion to prepare for the accommodation of those who may attend the Convention, but knowing how difficult it is to form an idea of the number which will be present, we *assume the responsibility*" of requesting our friends to come with their "TENTS," *as it will be a glorious day for the friends of Freedom when the Whigs of North Carolina will perform their duty.*

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.—From every part of the Union we have the most cheering signs of the progress of our cause. In the North, the East and the West, the Whigs are up and doing; determined not to relax their exertions till they shall have completed the great work which has so gloriously commenced. In nearly all of the States, we hear of secessions from the Van Buren ranks, and many, very many, who have heretofore been supporters of the Administration, have become disgusted with the corruption and misrule which every day's experience but shows more fully, and have determined to vote for Harrison and Tyler. They want a change,—a change of measures and a change of men; and if the signs of the times are not mistaken, it will not be long before we will have a change.

With these cheering signs every where around us, let the Whigs of North Carolina relax their exertions one iota. Let us remember that we have an active and vigilant enemy to contend against,—one who never slumbers or sleeps, but is ever on the watch to avail himself of any and every advantage he can get, and who will not scruple to make use of any means, however base, to promote the interests of his party in power. "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." Let this be the watch-word of every Whig, and victory will crown our exertions.

LARGE VEGETABLES.—Within a day or two we have seen a Cucumber weighing over five pounds, and a Beet weighing over fourteen pounds. The former was raised by a good Harrison man, and the latter, we believe, by a supporter of Van Buren. The *Beet* beats Judge Dick's all hollow.

John G. A. Williamson, Esq., Charge de Affaires of the United States for the Republic of Venezuela, died at Caraccas on the 7th of August. He was a native of this State, and in the 50th year of his age. His funeral took place on the 9th, and was attended by the Vice President of the Republic, now exercising the Executive authority of the State, accompanied by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Secretaries of State, all the Officers of the Government, and a great number of persons, foreigners as well as citizens of Venezuela.

INDIAN MURDERS.—We regret to see that the Indians have again been committing ravages in the Southern part of Georgia. Several persons have been murdered, and many houses burnt. We understand that the Governor has ordered out troops to the scene of devastation.

We commend to the Carolinian, and other Loco Foco prints, (that are in the habit of attempting to disparage Gen. Harrison's military fame,) the annexed correspondence between the Vice President, R. M. Johnson, and Major Carneal, relative to the speech of the former at Chillicothe, which it seems had been wrongly reported, no doubt for political effect. Will the Carolinian imitate the magnanimity of Col. Johnson, by publishing the speech, that its readers may see the opinions of a gallant soldier, relative to the bravery, &c. of Gen. Harrison during the late war; or will the Editor, in the face of Col. Johnson's testimony, continue to call the General *an old granny and a coward?* We shall see.

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

### COL. JOHNSON AT CHILLICOTHE.

We expressed the other day our strong convictions that Col. Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chillicothe, which was contained in the Chillicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst.; and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as well as in this State, that Major Carneal is probably on terms of greater intimacy with both General Harrison and Col. Johnson than any individual in the west. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his services as a Quarter Master under General Harrison in 1812, and as a Senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect:

CINCINNATI, 21th August, 1840.

Dear Sir,—It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to Col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge, entertained a high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorising you to publish the correspondence, and am

Yours, respectfully,
T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. C. S. Todd.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24th, 1840.

Gen. W. H. Harrison: Dear Sir,—Immediately after reading the substance of a speech, said to be made by Col. R. M. Johnson at Chillicothe, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday I received his answer, which with pleasure I enclose to you.

I view it as putting to rest now and forever the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you as regards your conduct in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army. Truly your friend,

T. D. CARNEAL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24, 1840.

I have read the correspondence between yourself and Col. Johnson, relative to him at Chillicothe. From the perusal of Col. Johnson's letter I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misrepresented. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter,—I return the correspondence.

W. H. HARRISON.

T. D. Carneal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12, 1840.

*My dear Colonel:* You close your speech as published in the Chillicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech so far as you speak of General Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn, that you are not only in doubt as regarded his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as a commanding General. My personal regard for you, induces me alone to call your attention to the subject and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chillicothe on the 9th inst.

From the enclosed remarks of Col. C. S. Todd you will at once discover that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings furnish me with your views on the subject.—They will be published or not as you may desire.

Truly your friend,
T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P. Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 18th, 1840.

My Dear Sir,—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect,—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the Battle of the Thames,—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the Battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger,—nor have I ever doubted, that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. Tho. D. Carneal.

The Editor of the North Carolinian says that the pamphlets called "The Crisis of the Country," and another the "Tippecanoe Text Book," are "concoctions of the basest lies, and perversions of History;" that they are "vehicles of misrepresentation, and falsehood, and nonsense." What a discovery! Now the Tippecanoe Text Book is compiled from Niles's Register, a work deemed good authority by all parties, and so correct a history, that it is received as testimony in Courts of Justice. What think you of that, Master Brooks!

"Don't give up the ship."—*Raleigh Standard.*

We have no desire that you should, Mr. Standard, until the motley crew, now on a voyage of discovery up Salt river, shall have selected some place to retire to after the middle of November next. All that we will do in the mean time, will be to keep to *leeward*, and take an occasional glance at your *log*.

"We stand on the brink of a precipice."
*North Carolinian, Aug.* 22.

A kind acknowledgment, truly! If the result of the late elections has brought you to the *"brink,"* be assured that you and Loco Focoism will be completely engulphed about the middle of November next.

The Hon. S. H. Anderson, Member of Congress from Kentucky, died at his residence on the 11th ult.

To-morrow a great rally of the Whigs of Massachusetts is to take place on Bunker Hill.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Election took place in Vermont on the 1st inst. About two-thirds of the State has been heard from, from which it appears that the Whigs are carrying every thing before them. It is said the majority in the State will not be far from 9000. The Whigs have certainly elected four out of five members of Congress, and it is very probable that they have elected the fifth;—if they have done this, it will be a gain of two members of Congress. This is cheering indeed from the Green Mountain State.

The Election for Electors for President and Vice President takes place in North Carolina the second Thursday in November next;—*Mind*, the second Thursday in November next, (the 12th day of the month.) Let every Whig make it his business to go to the polls and vote for the whole Whig Electoral Ticket.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.—One hundred and three citizens of Cuyahoga county, New York, have renounced Van Burenism and declared their intention to vote for Harrison.

One hundred and nineteen citizens of Blount county, Tennessee.

Forty-one citizens of Dayton, Ohio.

*"The Crisis of the Country, by Junius," and the North Carolinian.*—We are glad to see the Carolinian transferring into his columns extracts from an unanswerable little pamphlet called "The Crisis of the country." We sincerely hope he will continue to do so, and we trust his readers will give to them the strictest attention. All that we ask is, that *honest and faithful extracts* be made. If the Carolinian will do this, we care not a whit for the *"silly"* comments he may annex. He may call them *"nonsense, worn-out* and *oft-told tales, concoctions of the basest lies,"* and any other hard names his mind is familiar with; but he should recollect one thing, *his saying* will not make them so. Let him make his extracts. We are willing to trust to the intelligence and honesty of the people. They are fully competent to distinguish between the wheat and the chaff, between the sound material and the refuse, between truth and sophistry. Yes, and they will decide. The people are determined no longer to be gulled by the *tinkers* of the party, who have brought ruin and distress upon the country, by a series of wild and visionary experiments, among which is the Sub-Treasury,—a project admitted by its friends to have a tendency *to reduce the price of labor* to TWELVE PENCE a day, and wheat to SIXTEEN CENTS a bushel."

The Charleston Mercury recommends that Gen. Harrison should have the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him. Gen. Jackson, we believe, did not aspire to an L. L. D. until after he was seated in the Presidential Chair. Perhaps Gen. Harrison would prefer to wait until after the 4th of March next, when the title of "Doctor" will be more appropriate for the old Hero, as he will have a *diseased country* for his patient.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says that the ship Lydia, at that port, has despatches from the Exploring Expedition. The Vincennes, Porpoise and Flying Fish, left the Bay of Islands April 6th to survey the Fegee Islands. The Peacock at Sydney, New South Wales, March 18th, had nearly completed her repairs, and was about to join the squadron.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The ship Florence, of New York, was driven by a gale upon the coast of Newfoundland, and out of 87 persons on board about 50 is said to have perished.

*Extract of a letter from Georgia.*

"Harrison is gaining ground here every day, notwithstanding the successive calumniating efforts of the self-styled Democrats. The Whigs have gained largely in Alabama, but on joint ballot in the Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of ten or eleven. I have not seen the full returns, but have seen enough to convince me that the above will be the result. This election renders Alabama doubtful, but I fully believe that in November she will give Tip a respectable majority. This was no criterion; the county officers were elected this election, and therefore it does not show a true state of parties."

*New York.*—A Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer from the interior of the State of New York, and from a source of the highest respectability, in which they have entire confidence, says, under date of August 27, "You need have no fear of the result in New York. Her democracy is thoroughly aroused, and she will give a majority of fifteen thousand votes for the patriot Harrison. I have never seen so much enthusiasm, and all the indications point clearly to the election of Harrison and Tyler."

GENERAL HARRISON'S RESIGNATION.

The following extract is taken from a letter addressed to Gen. Harrison, in May, 1814, by his military staff on learning his determination to resign his commission. After speaking of the triumph achieved by Gen. H. and of "the blessings imparted by him to a frontier where there had been no peace for twenty years," they say:

"Although your country has a right to claim your assistance in her struggles, and you are bound to afford it upon honorable principles, and however your retirement may deprive her of *her greatest chieftain*, yet, under existing circumstances, we cannot but approve your determination. *Deprived, as you are, of the most important prerogatives attached to your commission, without the exercise of which no officer could serve with honor to himself or advantage to his country*, and acting, as you lately have done, under circumstances having no parallel in military usage, it became the *first General* in the nation to protest against the innovation, and, if possible, arrest the progress of a system equally novel and dangerous, and unquestionably the cause of the failure, defeats, and disgraces of the army. The dignified forbearance which marks your conduct under present difficulties is a source of satisfaction to your friends, and your country will approve your motives, when she is informed of the causes which have compelled you to resign. But a little while, and the inducements to conceal your motives will cease to exist. Then an impartial world will delight to rank you with Fabius and Washington."

*All men are "Led."*—Swift once attempted in a humorous mood, to prove that all things were governed by the word *led*. Said he, "Our noblemen and drunkards are pimp*led*—physicians and pulses are fee*led*—their patients and organs are pil*led*—a new married man and an ass are brid*led*—and an old married man and a pack horse are sadd*led*—cats and dice are rat*tled*—swine and nobility are sty*led*—a coquette and tinder-box are spark*led*."

Liberty, when it degenerates into licentiousness; no longer deserves the ennobling title, but becomes a wild fanatical spirit of disorder, whose impelling motive is a base selfishness, rioting in ruin and exulting in chaos, and whose end and aim is the destruction of every wholesome principle of government. Our government is *peculiarly* a government of laws. The law emanating from the power of the people is our only sovereign; its mandates must be obeyed, or our political rights are secured by a mere rope of sand. If the sovereignty of the law be despised, our hopes of safety are vain and illusory, and it were better we had committed our destinies to the protection of a monarchy which is sometimes merciful, rather than hand them over to the wild spirit of anarchy which is never so. The danger of anarchy, fellow citizens, is rife around us, it grows out of the very institutions themselves of our country, and it is the more ominous and fearful from the fact, that it seems to be a mere simple appeal to the direct power of the people. It comes with a flattering aspect and insidious smiles, like an evil demon in the garb of an angel, to tempt the unwary to lift an unhallowed hand against the ark of our political safety. But where, you may ask, are the evidences of the existence of such a spirit among us; I answer, that though often slumbering in inaction, it exists more or less in every part of our country. It is an exrescence natural to our form of government, and if not cut off, will eat like a cancer into the very vitals of our prosperity. Its existence developes itself in the lawless mobs which sometimes so fearfully insult the dignity of the law in our large cities with impunity, where the fiery passions of men, which in other governments would be restrained by the strong arm of power, are suffered to run riot in a way subversive of our best rights. It displays its gorgon head in the unlawful assumption of authority, under that wretched system vulgarly called lynching, where men (sometimes even I am sorry to say good and intelligent citizens,) snatch the sword of justice from its authorized ministers, and blindly deal around its vengeance, regardless of the principle that every one has a right to be considered innocent till he is proved to be guilty. This spirit of anarchy glides like an evil serpent into the bosoms of men, and deludes them with the belief that they are defending their rights, at the very moment that they are trampling on the law, the only protector of every right in a government like ours.—*Col. W. E. Anderson's Oration at Wilmington, N. C.*

THE SINGLE TERM SYSTEM.

Oppressed with the destructive operation of the measures pursued by Mr. Van Buren, and yet bewildered by the talking, the arguments, and assertions, of his noisy defenders, the honest yeomanry of the country settle the matter in their own mind by saying "a change can do no harm." They can in the nature of things in this country see nothing which indicates any risk in changing the Administration. Without condemning too severely Mr. Van Buren, they see that he is compelled now to sustain measures disapproved of by the people at large, merely to sustain party pride. It is evident to them and to all, that while the present dynasty remains in power, the reformation cannot go on, because that reformation is to correct the evils perpetrated by the party in power. Hence reform is anti-Van Buren—hence the means and measures of prosperity are anti-Van Buren—hence all plans for restoring general quiet and public confidence are anti-Van Buren.

The people now begin to see that Mr. Van Buren has been using the first term of his official elevation to secure a second term—that he has diverted public funds from their proper channel into the great gulf of party politics—that he has weakened the nation to strengthen himself—and should he be successful in his attempt at being re-elected, he must continue those injurious measures in order to appear consistent—he cannot change, if he would.

We now begin to see the propriety of "single terms." A President elected without the chance of re-election has nothing to do but serve the country; he need purchase no favors of individuals or communities, because he will have no need of them. The electioneering under such circumstances must be done by those who *may* have offices. The President of the United States will not then be seen writing for his own re-election, and stripping for a contest. There will be no need of his replying to letters from Elizabeth City or North Carolina. The large demands upon his time by the public business will be answered, and he will have no bickerings to settle with his successor, and need leave no public affairs to suffer for want of care. He will not be compelled in his message to laud plans for armies which he has never read, and need not exhibit himself in a public letter condemning the very plan for armies which his message approved.

*U. S. Gazette.*

*"Boanerges."*—Amid the thunder and lightning that lighted up the whole canopy on Thursday night, a lady on board the Cleopatra, captain Duston, from Hartford, was safely put to bed with a son, the "red artillery of Heaven" then flashing in every direction, and the scene awfully sublime. Captain Duston was called for a name. He gave it one of the most appropriate for the occasion—"Boanerges," the son of thunder.

*N. Y. Express.*

*Strong Language.*—Sam'l Cushman, who, during the last war, said *"he hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there,"* has been appointed a Receiver of Public Moneys by Martin Van Buren.

*Hurrah for old Tip!*—A good joke is said to have occurred at or near Fort Meigs the other day. As the procession was passing a house, the occupant came out and began shouting for Van Buren. Not a response was heard! While thus engaged in his solitary hurrah, his wife came out, crept up behind him, shut his mouth with one hand and with the other waved a banner, and *hurrah'd for Harrison!* Of course, three times three followed from the multitude.

A New Jersey paper publishes a copy of a Treasury Draft on the Bank of America for Two dollars and 62 cents, which it seems is passing from hand to hand as currency. The opponents of the sub-Treasury Scheme predicted that that would turn out to be *a Government bank* in disguise, of which these Treasury drafts would be the regular issue constituting a new circulating medium.—*National Intelligencer.*

*House Moving.*—The Boston papers mention that the "Head Mansion House," located on the corner of Tremont and Boylestone streets, in that city, has been removed, with its two stacks of chimneys, &c., all standing, to another site, distant nearly half a mile. The change of position was accomplished in safety, and without accident.

*"Old woman, said I."*—Mr. Doxey, the officer employed to take the census of King's county, informs us that he met at the residence of Mrs. Maria Stilwell at Gravesend, a colored woman at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen! She appears to be in perfect health; eats, drinks and sleeps well. She performs all her duties as a domestic with astonishing energy and activity. She says she can milk the cows as readily as she could a hundred years ago!—*Brooklyn News.*

*A Monster.*—The remains of the animal found by Mr. Kock of St. Louis, have been properly set up, and its entire length is thirty feet, and its height fifteen feet. What a monstrosity it must have been when alive. It is believed to be a specimen of the *Tetracaulodon* of Godman, a species whose existence was doubted at the time when that distinguished naturalist announced it.

MARRIED,

At Fair Grove, Davidson, N. C., on the 20th ult. by the Rev. R. P. Bibb, Mr. JOSEPH A. WORTH, Post Master at Ashcborough, N. Carolina, to Miss FATIMA WALKER, daughter of the late Col. Hugh Walker, dec'd, of Randolph county.

DIED,

Suddenly, at the Lafayette Hotel, in this place, on Friday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM L. COFER, Merchant Tailor, formerly of Isle of Wight County, Va., aged 27 years.

In Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, the Rev. PHILIP B. WILEY, formerly Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Wadesborough, Anson county. He was an able Preacher of the Gospel, and faithful Parish Minister.

In Anson county, on Saturday, the 22d day of August, Mrs. NANCY MEACHUM, after a long and protracted illness, in the 73d year of her age.

In this county, on Tuesday evening, the first day of September, at the residence of Mr. Robert Tolar, Mrs. ELIZABETH AUTRY, relict of the late Theophilus Autry, in the 71st year of her age. The deceased was a lady of highly respectable character. She has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss; but they have the comfortable hope that their loss is her eternal gain.

*[Communicated.*

Of congestive fever, near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 29th ultimo, Miss MARTHA WALL COVINGTON, eldest daughter of Gen. Benjamin H. Covington, deceased.

She was in the bloom of youth, having just entered on the nineteenth year of her age, when the rude hand of death terminated her earthly existence. Seldom, indeed, has our community been called on to mourn the loss of one so universally beloved. Her amiable disposition, her unassuming manners, her characteristic modesty of deportment, together with a well disciplined and highly cultivated intellect, early won for her the good opinion and esteem of all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance. And such was the rare combination of every virtue which can adorn and beautify, in the character of our deceased friend, that we may say with truth, "we scarce shall look upon her like again;" for in her death not only has her surviving parent been bereaved of a dutiful daughter, and her brothers of a kind and affectionate sister, but the Church has lost an exemplary member, and society one of its brightest ornaments. To those who have enjoyed with her a long and intimate acquaintance, this tribute of respect to departed worth, although it may appear over-wrought to others, will be but a distant approximation to a correct delineation of the character of her, who, whilst living, was emphatically a model of female excellence. But she needs no eulogy to perpetuate her memory—her name is deeply and indelibly inscribed on our hearts, and as we loved her in life will we fondly cherish her memory now that she is no more. And whilst her friends and relatives mourn over their great and irreparable loss, they find no small alleviation to their grief, from the confident assurance that their loss is her eternal gain. The faith which inspired her with christian resignation on her dying bed, has ere this, we trust, been swallowed up in the full fruition of those ineffable pleasures which encircle the throne of the Majesty on high. Let us follow her example, that we also may be partakers of her rich reward.—*[Communicated.*

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 5, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for Charles T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, C. P. Mallett, S. T. Hawley, J. & J. Kyle, H. & E. J. Lilly, Nott & Starr, D. Johnson, Hall & Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, J. G. & J. H. Cook, G. B. Atkins, G. McNeill, P. Taylor, Boon & Breese, C. Caison, J. W. Wright, Geo. McMillan, Gardner & McKethan, and C. J. & R. M. Orrell, of this place.

DEPARTED, Sept. 7, boat Glasgow for Wilmington.

Also on the 8th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Produce for C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, G. McNeill, B. Rose, and others.

*To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:*

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
*Ex'r of Frederick Beto.*

*August* 18, 1840. 14-3m

## Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

## SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the suggestion of several friends, and in accordance with a wish expressed by others, intends to open a **SCHOOL** in this town, for instructing in the common branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, to commence on Monday, the 28th of September.

It is also his intention to open an evening Class, of two hours, in WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and BOOK KEEPING, for the accommodation of such as may be engaged in business pursuits during the day, and who may wish to improve themselves in those exercises.

ROBERT P. THOMSON.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 8, 1840. 14-4*w.*

**Children's Toy Books,**
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

## Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS,
*From August 27 to September 3.*

Brigs Napoleon from Portland, Maine, Adeline from Philadelphia; Schrs. Regulus, Edward Kent and Carolinian from New York, Armer Patton and North Carolina from Philadelphia, and Eliza Jane from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES,
*From August 27 to September 3.*

Brigs Golden Rule for Grenada, Alvano, George Washington and Perseverence for New York, and Schr. Paragon for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 9.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | | 50 | Lime, | $2½ a | $2¾ |
| Ditto, apple, | 37 a | 42 | Lead, bar, | 8 a | 8½ |
| Bacon, | 9 a | 10 | Mackerel, | | none. |
| Beeswax, | | 25 | Molasses, | 33 a | 37½ |
| Butter, | 15 a | 25 | Oats, | 25 a | 30 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a | 10 | Oil, Linseed | 80 | |
| Coffee, | 12½ a | 13½ | Nails, cut, | 7 a | 7½ |
| Cotton, | 6 a | 8½ | Powder, keg, | $6½ | |
| Cotton Yarn, | 16 a | 22 | Rags, | 2½ | |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 16 a | 20 | Sugar, brown, | 9½ a | 12 |
| Corn, | 50 | | Lump, | 16 | |
| Copperas, | 3½ a | 4 | Loaf, | 18 a | 20 |
| Candles, F. F. | 17 | | Salt, | 75 | |
| Flour, new | $4½ a | $5½ | Sack, | $2⅜ a | $2½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a | 37½ | Tallow, | 9¼ | |
| Flaxseed, | 90 a | $1 | Tin, box, | $14 | |
| Hides, green, | 4 a | 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 4 a | 4½ |
| dry, | 12½ a | 14 | Wheat, | 80 | |
| Iron, | 5 a | 5⅝ | Whiskey, | 30 | |
| Lard, | 9 a | 10 | Wool, | 15 a | 20 |

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 3.

Turpentine $1 65 a 1 70; Tar 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none, dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.


## FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

## For Sale.

A FEW Shares of Cape Fear Navigation Stock. Apply to JOS. CARMON.

*Sept.* 9, 1840. 14-4*w.*

## Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & MEMORY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. This is to notify all persons having claims against the firm to present them for settlement, and all their debtors are respectfully and particularly requested to make immediate payment, to Thos. S. Memory, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN SHAW,
THOS. S. MEMORY.

*September* 3, 1840. 14tf

P. S.—I may be found at the old Stand of Shaw & Memory. T. S. MEMORY.

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

*September* 1, 1840. 13-1mtcow1w

FAYETTEVILLE
## FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

*"Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
*"Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct."*

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

*September* 5, 1840. 14tf

## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

*May*, 1839.

## NEW GOODS.

### JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hadlock's Fairey; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

## For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*March* 24, 1840. 90tf

## WM. L. COFER,

### *Merchant Tailor,*

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

### TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

*April* 21, 1840. 94tf

## Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*July* 21, 1840. 7tf

## Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

*Fayetteville, May* 25, 1840. 99tf

## Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

## Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order.
50 half boxes do. do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*Jan.* 25, 1840. 82tf

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 30. 59-tf

## Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for three Notes of Hand, made payable to Wm. M. Johnson of Moore county. The first one, I believe, is due on the 9th April, 1841, and was drawn for $100, with interest from date, the 9th April, 1839, with a credit of $25 20,—if said Johnson has put the credit on said Note. The other two Notes, one hundred dollars each, are dated 9th April, 1839, one due 9th April, 1842, the other 9th April, 1843, with interest from date. Securities on all three of said Notes, Jeremiah Brewer and George Brewer, and James Caniness witness. As the above Notes were fraudulently obtained, and no value received, I am determined not to pay them to the said Johnson or any other person.

his
BENJAMIN ✕ BREWER.
mark.

*Chatham county, July* 29, 1840. 11-4w

## Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,

1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*August* 8, 1840. 10tf

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 18, 1840. 11-4w

## Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, June* 9, 1840. 1-tf

## DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
## TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

*A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;*

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 8, 1839. 36tf

## NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

### DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
### Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

***Also,***

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

*November* 19, 1839. 72tf

## For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
*Green Street.*

*July* 15, 1840. 6tf

## Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*June* 15, 1840. 2tf

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina; containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

## NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

### DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

### GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
### Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

### CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street.*

*November* 19, 1839. 72tf

## NEW
### *Auction and Commission Store,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business to his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ashbone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
" James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

*Sept.* 18, 1839. 63-tf.

## Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Tenerrife, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,
### *Hardware and Cutlery.*

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
*Green Street*

*November* 20, 1839. 72tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,
### Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
### *Crockery and Glass Ware,*
### WINES AND LIQUORS,
### GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
### Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
*Foot of Hay Mount.*

*October* 26, 1839. 69tf

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

### J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

*April* 1, 1840. 91tf

## Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

*June* 2, 1840.

## Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

*April* 27.

## Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

*July* 25, 1838.

## Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*Nov.* 5, 1839. 70-tf.

## $200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 23d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

*Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Ten.,* } 7tf
*July* 4, 1840. }

## Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

**100,000** MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

*May* 17, 1840. 98tf

## DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

### *Wonderful Cure of Consumption.*

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## An highly important caution to the Public.

*"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.*

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

*Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
*Nov.* 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not necessary to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

*City and County of New York, ss.:*

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

*Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.*

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

*The principal symptoms were*—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

*Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.*

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

*January* 1, 1839. 26-cow1 Y

## NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

## SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.

*August* 4, 1840. 9t f

## A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the Subscriber will open in this town, a School for Boys, where the various branches of English and Classical Studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be $10 25 per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or $41 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be $8 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at $110 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights.

SIMEON COLTON.

*Fayetteville, August* 13, 1840. 11-4w.

## Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

*August* 1, 1840. 9tf

## Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, July* 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to

C. J. O.

## Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

*Fayetteville, May* 5, 1840. 96-ts

## Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

*July* 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

## NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Late and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

## FEMALE SCHOOL,
### FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment, as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department or 2d Class, | $8 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 | " " |
| French Language, | 10 | " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 | " " |
| Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 | " " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 | " " |

*May* 19, 1840. 98tf

## FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department, or Second Class, | $8 00 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 00 | " |
| French Language, | 10 00 | " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 | " |
| Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 00 | " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 00 | " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 00 | " |
| Incidentals, | 50 | " |

G. SPENCER.

*August* 1, 1840. 9tf

## HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

### *Harrison's Specific Ointment*

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 1, 1840. 96-1Y

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.*

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pain from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor of life that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other remedies for the above-named diseases. And I have no doubt, from my own experience, and from the character of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is a safe, natural, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommended to all who may be labouring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
*Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*
*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1839.

## Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this celebrated Medicine just received from the Manufactory in Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

*October* 5, 1839.

## The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public as an Agent's knowledge of their efficacy is experienced by himself and many others. It is well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid, irregular and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the stamina of the constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are the great benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with full directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an ordained Minister who has successfully studied and treated complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 4, 1840.

*Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of Carolina Conference.*

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and intolerable ness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their tones. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Mild, Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial Medicine, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Feversand-Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bleached or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are extremely mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 1, 1840. 96-1Y

## SOUTHERN TONIC
## COSTER & COXE.
### AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

### COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
## SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety of has been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.